

The Japan Railway Company pays a dividend of 10 per cent. on the profits earned in the six months ending 30th September last.

The Chinese fleet did not complete their Korean cruise as successfully as we could have wished, for the *Ching-yuen* was run on a rock, and but for her watertight compartments, would probably have sunk. The *Ping-yuen*, Foochow ironclad, recently refitted, also came into Wei-hai-wai very much damaged and scarcely fit for service. These vessels have gone into dock, the *Ching-yuen* in Shanghai, and the *Ping-yuen* at Port Arthur.—*Chinese Times*.

His Excellency Chou-fu, accompanied by the *Haikwan* Taitai, left Tientsin on the 4th inst. for Port Arthur to take over the Harbour Works from the French Syndicate. The Foochow built ironclad *Ping-yuen* was successfully docked at Port Arthur in the presence of Chou-fu, Taitai of Chihli and Inspector-General of Coast Defence, Ting Ju-chang, Admiral commanding the Pei-yang Fleet, Lu Jui-jin, Haikwan Taitai at Tientsin, and a large gathering of officials deputed to attend the ceremony connected with the taking over of the harbour works from the French Syndicate. The docking of the *Ping-yuen* was witnessed by Captain W. Grand of the Imperial Naval Yard, Taku.

Owing to the low tides at the Bar during the past week, says our Tientsin contemporary of the 8th instant, business at the port has been nearly at a standstill. At one time there were twenty-two ships outside, and this morning the number of steamers and six sailing vessels at the Bar. The Taku Tug and Lighter Co. have been unable to comply with the demands made upon them, and steamers have been obliged to wait their turn. Four steamers have been delayed a week, and although there was slight improvement in the tide to-day, only six being registered, two only succeeded in crossing.

The Japan Herald of 29th October says:—The U. S. S. *Scuttler* left for home at 1 p.m. to-day. As she steamed out, men were stationed on each yard arm, each one bearing a flag, while one of the crew, representing Columbia, with long luxuriant hair, and dressed in the finest of European attire, stood at the end of the flying jibboom. As she steamed out she saluted the American and English Admirals, which salutes were duly returned by the *Omaha* and *Imperial*. The *Scuttler* proceeds to Mars Island, where she is to be refitted for another commission.

The agents of the *Wanchow* and *Toncan* are without any reliable information as to the cause of the collision between the two steamers, but it is known that the *Wanchow* had a hole in her side by the rudder of the *Toncan*, and that at one time she was submerged from the stern to the funnel, while the *Wanchow* stove a hole in the *Toncan*'s side. Both vessels were beached directly after the accident, and both have been repaired to enable them to proceed. They were expected to leave Newchwang last week, the *Toncan* continuing her voyage to Swatow.—*N. C. Daily News*.

A party of merchants at Foochow (somewhat similar to the Chinese of Canton) have decided, on account of the paper currency now used amongst the trades people having caused a great deal of confusion and trouble, to send to Hongkong for a very large quantity of small coins, to be used in lieu of cash notes. The tradesmen objected to this new departure, mainly because of its novelty, and also because they feared that it would lead to the circulation of spurious coins. The coinage reformers, however, nothing daunted by the opposition, have engaged four expert artists from Shanghai to go to Foochow, and have opened several large shops, where any of the new coins which the traders may bring to them will be shodded free of charge.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (which shipped to London on 24th September the first consignment of 824 ounces gold from Raub) received a telegram from London on the 8th inst. saying that the Bank of England had cut the rate of discount to 3 per cent. and that the value of gold was therefore £3,181.11. Standard Gold Bank of England pays £3,177.0. The 'Ancones,' and therefore the value of gold is measured in the following way. The 'mintage' or Bank of England 'standard' is metal of which each 1,000 parts shall contain 916.7 parts of pure gold and 83.3 parts of alloy. The value of metal of this standard the Bank pays £3,177.0 per ounce. The Raub metal contains in each 1,000 parts 931 parts of pure gold and only 69 parts of alloy, and therefore it is above the Bank of England standard, and has fetched £3,181.11 per ounce (or fourteen pence per ounce more than 'standard' gold). To put it in another way, the Raub metal is valued at 100 miles in rather more valuable than the same weight of English Sovereigns.—*Straits Times*.

The N. C. Daily News correspondent in South Formosa writes that a rising is threatened in the south of the island, but may be averted by the news of the discovery of a robbery. A robber band from the north has joined the brigands at Tangkang, a port about 17 miles south of Taku, and the inhabitants are fleeing to L-may and other places. It is generally believed that the commission which has been sent will end in removing Lu, when the Fanket will take temporary refuge in the interior, and then to Spain, has been appointed to the head of the campaign business and the coal mines, but only accepted on condition of having full powers, and his first act has been to close the Camphor Bureau, the officer in charge having died, leaving a paper stating that the monopoly was all his doing, and that he would not order from or reference to the Governor. It is supposed that he has been well paid for accepting the position of scape-goat.

News was received by telegraph from Nanking the day after the death there on the 7th inst. of His Excellency Tseng Kuochuan, Viceroy at Nanking, brother of the late Tseng Ku-fan, and uncle of the late Marquis Tseng. He was a Tzu-chung was a Hunan man, and has had a most successful career. He was given the title of the third degree of nobility for services against the T'ai-ping rebels. He was appointed Judicial Commissioner in Chikiang in February, 1882, and Governor of Shanai in 1885, of Hupoh in 1887, and of Shansi in 1888. He was made Director-General of the Yellow River in March, 1879, and Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu in February, 1881, retiring in 1884. In October of the same year. In May, 1882, he was appointed Acting Viceroy of the two Kwang, and in February, 1884, to the post which he had held of Viceroy of the two Kwang. In his China he has for one of the most prominent of her high officials, a man of unblemished honour and integrity, and sterling worth. He was about seventy years of age.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Telephone communication between Yokohama and Tokio was to come into operation, says the *Herald*, early this month, and soon afterwards the Yokohama-Hiroshima line will be lighted by electricity.

The Imperial Commissioners charged with the duty of conveying the Emperor's condolences to the Korean Court, on the occasion of the death of the Queen-Regent, left Tientsin two weeks ago in a Chinese man-of-war escorted by two others, for Chongulpo. H.E. Chung-lo, the first Commissioner, was a former Hoppeo of Canton; and Hui Chang, his colleague, was Eikwan Taitai at Newchwang.

The Canal route between Peking and Tungchow is not so well known to travellers and tourists as it deserves to be, for it is the prettiest of all the approaches to the capital. The path along the high bank of the Canal leads past a succession of really beautiful places, mostly tombs of emperors, and the view is everywhere more extensive and more picturesque in the late autumn. Green crops have been very extensively sown, and the native cabbage, coarse but serviceable, is everywhere abundant and of unusually large growth.

We have received from the Statistical Department of the Customs a copy of the *Gazette* for the third quarter of 1890. The total duties and duties received at the nine principal ports for the quarter amounted to Tls. 5,841,692 against Tls. 6,232,904 in the same quarter of 1889. The total duties at the three principal ports were Tls. 1,312,845 in 1890 against Tls. 1,382,917 in 1889. At Kowloon and Lappa it was Tls. 256,657 against Tls. 266,041. The figures for the remaining ports, Lungchow and Mongtze, are for the second quarter of the year, the collection being Tls. 10,419 in 1890 against Tls. 11,169 in 1889 (from Lungchow alone) in 1889.—*N. C. Daily News*.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG reports his partial recovery from a severe attack of fever contracted about the middle of June, while on a tour of inspection in connection with the river works at Chingchow, Chungshiang and Chingchow. Over-exposure to the sun appears to have been the principal cause of the fever, and his full convalescence is expected to apply for twenty days' leave. That period having now expired his duties although still in a very weak condition. During his illness he was in correspondence with the Governor and the Higher Provincial Authorities in regard to all important matters, and none of the latter have been neglected.

MACADAM is on the march of Peking. As far as Peking, about 80 miles west of Tientsin City, there is a good and well made road, for miles beyond are orderly accumulations of Toghatai limestone, and a small army of stone-breakers reducing it to excellent road metal. Every mile of this highway that is made renders the demand for extension more imperative, and there is no logical halting place on this side of the Peking gate. The system is that first introduced in the suburban roads of Shanghai, and partially employed in Tientsin, of metalling a sufficient roadway for wheeled traffic in the middle, leaving the sides soft for pedestrians or equestrians.—*Chinese Times*.

OUR Tientsin contemporary says:—It is reported that H.B.M.'s Consul General in Shanghai, Mr. P. J. Hughes, will retire next March from the service, in which he has laboured for some 35 years to the entire satisfaction of H.B.M. Government.—We (the *Shanghai Mercury*) are able to confirm the report. Mr. Hughes has applied to the Marquis of Salisbury, through Sir John Walsingham, for leave to retire, and no doubt will be granted. He has had nearly 35 years to the 35 years of service in China, and richly deserves to rest after so many years in a trying climate. Both he and Mrs. Hughes, than whom no lady in Shanghai is more deservedly esteemed, will be greatly missed. The *Chinese Times* hints at a successor to Mr. Hughes, in one who is no other than Mr. Alabaster, another distinguished veteran who must be next on the roster; we suppose our contemporary means on the roster. It is, we are informed, most likely that Mr. Alabaster will succeed to the post, if some other change is not made before April, about which time Mr. Hughes expects to leave.

The Chinese Post Office at Wuha is a source of great annoyance to the Commission of Customs there, for everyone sends him a letter of objection, and not unfrequently it is resorted to as a medium for the transmission of contraband goods. The Post Office officials have an understanding with the people belonging to the steamer that trade with the port, and every time a steamer leaves, a large bundle of articles is put on board at the last moment. The Commission of Customs, who are the Commission of Customs, have been notified by the Customs that nothing could go through their hands except mail, and parcels subject to search by the Customs authorities, in which, should any contraband articles be found, the parcels would be confiscated. One day recently a man sent a small package of gold leaf to the Post Office, which was promptly seized by the Customs. The sender protested against the seizure alleging that gold leaf was bullion, and could properly be transmitted through the Post Office. His case was taken up by the local merchants, who held an indignation meeting, and it is said they are going to carry the matter before the higher authorities.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

'How earnestly Englishmen regard the Eastern Pacific question,' says the *Jiji Shimpu*, 'may be gathered from a proposal sent to Spain, has been appointed to the head of the campaign business and the coal mines, but only accepted on condition of having full powers, and his first act has been to close the Camphor Bureau, the officer in charge having died, leaving a paper stating that the monopoly was all his doing, and that he would not order from or reference to the Governor. It is supposed that he has been well paid for accepting the position of scape-goat.'

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Some particulars of the accident which caused the death of Captain Clifford, of the *Kungpa*, reached Shanghai by the *Yangtze*. It seems that the *Kungpa* left Taku for Newchwang, and while going across the experienced very heavy weather, during which, on Monday night, the ice chest broke adrift. Captain Clifford gave orders for it to be secured, and while this was being done, the ice chest carried away and crushed him against the engine room skylight. The work having been completed, search was made for the Captain, and his dead body, fearfully mangled, was found behind the ice-chest.

The water still covers the country between the Pello and Yun-tung-ho, the most part of the distance between Tientsin and Yangtze, says the *Chinese Times* of 8th inst. but on the left bank of the Pello the land dries sufficiently early to admit of the sowing of the winter wheat which is everywhere showing luxuriantly. Indeed it is in anything but a backward way, owing to the mild weather and the moisture in the late autumn. Green crops have been very extensively sown, and the native cabbage, coarse but serviceable, is everywhere abundant and of unusually large growth.

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THEATRE negotiations, a Japanese native paper informs us, are at a standstill in consequence of England's demand that the right of owning land in the country shall be granted under the new Treaty. This demand, says our contemporary, was made by England after the new draft Treaty was shown to it, and no further steps, it says, have since been taken towards opening negotiations with the Japanese. On the other hand, the *Nippon* asserts that negotiations have advanced to such a stage with one of the most influential Powers that the announcement of a new Treaty having been concluded with that Power is not unlikely to come with startling surprise to the public.

Our small community, says the *Chinese Times*, sustains a heavy loss in the death of Mr. George H. Pearson, R.N., which took place on the 6th instant. The deceased was an important member of the system first introduced in the suburban roads of Shanghai, and partially employed in Tientsin, of metalling a sufficient roadway for wheeled traffic in the middle, leaving the sides soft for pedestrians or equestrians.—*Chinese Times*.

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NEWCHANG is, next to Tientsin, the most important port in the North, enjoying a large export trade of various articles of Native produce. It is a thriving place in every way, the only drawback to it being the want of pure water, a thing that it has hitherto been almost impossible at times to procure. The inhabitants of the port and adjacent districts are obliged sometimes to go a distance of 10 miles in quest of a drop of this indispensable article, and when they get it, too frequently it is anything but unpolluted. The old method was to convey the water into the city in dirty boats from distant parts of the country, for the creeks and springs in the immediate neighbourhood of Newchwang contain a large admixture of salt, which renders the water taken from them undrinkable. But there is now a fair promise of having all this changed, for a number of local Chinese of influence and wealth, have made overtures to the Foreign residents to join them in a scheme for the construction of proper waterworks near the port. It is proposed to erect them at the mouth of the creek, about 30 miles from Newchwang, where pure water can be obtained in abundance for nothing. It is said a company for the purpose has been actually formed, with a capital of Tls. 60,000. The water will be pumped by machinery from Tai-ping Shan to Newchwang.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

THE CIVIL HOSPITAL WALL CASE. MR. WOODHOUSE, the inquiry at the Magistrate's to-day into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Wong, tinsmith, aged 18, who was killed by the fall of a wall at the Civil Hospital grounds on the 30th ult. The jury were Messrs T. E. Dalby, T. J. Remedios and A. Remondino.

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John Francis Webber. I took short-hand. I recollect Mr. Fraser Smith saying:—'I could not, the bankruptcy has not been advertised. I consider this petition is not only on the grounds set out by Mr. Roddy, but also on the ground that the petitioners have no claim whatever against Mr. Webber. I say that Mr. Van Espey and Mr. Minihinet have come and conspired to get Mr. Webber adjudicated a bankrupt for the simple purpose of gratifying personal revenge, and as Mr. Minihinet, after leaving the box when he was here the other day, turned round to the reporters' desk—and it is a true report.

Ron. N. G. Mitchell-Innes—I am acting Registrar-General. I know there was a charge brought against John Minihinet. I know the two defendants. I had a communication from Mr. Roddy. I saw him three or four days before the case came on at the Magistrate. Mr. Fraser Smith saw me alone at my office. He produced a statement, written by the type writer.

The statement which was read at a previous stage is as follows: 30th August, 1890.

For the last seven years John Minihinet, a foreman of works in the Surveyor-General's Department, had lived with a Chinaman named Ah Ngan. She had no children by him but had a grown-up daughter by a German named Emily, and three adopted daughters—Chow, Daisy, and another aged 10 and a fourth, Ah Fat, aged 6.

In 1886, sometime they lived at 167 Queen's Road East. He seduced a Chinaman, and Ah Ngan, holding it out, turned her away from her home. She then went to Stanley Street, where she still lives.

On the 7th or 8th of September, 1888, about 1 p.m., Mrs. Goulbourne went from her house in St. Francis Street, Wanchai, to Minihinet's, next door to the Ah Ngan. She had to pass the Ah Ngan's house, and she saw Minihinet sitting on the verandah with Ah Fat (then aged 6) on his lap, endeavouring to have intercourse. Mrs. Goulbourne at once closed the door again and left. Next day, Ah Ngan, the Chinaman, found out what had been done, and he threatened to shoot her, putting a revolver to her mouth and telling her she would shoot her head off if she told anyone. Ah Ngan did not report the matter, but finding that the child had been born badly, and in danger of death, he called on the doctor. The doctor took it out of the colony and shortly afterwards wrote to Ah Ngan complaining that the child had been outraged so shockingly that she died 11 days afterwards.

Ah Ngan, between fear that she would be prosecuted for selling the child and her desire to get the money for the child, had written to Mr. Fraser Smith and Mr. Ward. That is I expected they had satisfactory proof to back up their allegations.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fraser Smith—Mr. Mitchell-Innes told me that he had been informed that Mr. Minihinet was likely to leave the Colony suddenly and had been passing his things and that determined my action generally. I believe Mr. Ward also said something about Minihinet leaving. I told Mr. Ward the police were going to prosecute and that all I wanted from him was to swear the information. I accepted the responsibility of the prosecution. I intended the prosecution to be a Government case.

By Mr. Ward—I was under the impression that you were able to prove the statements. By the Jury—I put the whole case in the hands of Inspector Stanton, who made enquiries. I took the whole responsibility of the charge.

By Mr. W. B. Arthur said—I took the information from Mr. Ward. I was signed in my presence. Mr. Ward was brought in by General Gordon. General Gordon came in with Mr. Ward and said the latter would swear an information. Mr. Ward did not hesitate to give the information, but he said he did not want to make the charge because he did not want to become a prosecutor. General Gordon said if Mr. Ward made the charge the police would become the prosecutor. Mr. Ward then repeated the information and swore to it before Mr. Woodhouse. I produce a certified copy of the proceedings in the case against Mr. Minihinet. Minihinet was discharged.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fraser Smith—I never heard your name mentioned. I only knew Mr. Ward in connection with it. Several issues of the *Hongkong Telegraph* were put in containing articles and paragraphs referring to the case, with a view of showing the animus of the defendants against the plaintiff.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

I took the document to General Gordon. I believe I told him that Minihinet when he first heard of the affair had packed up his things and was ready to leave, but he now thought the matter his own. I don't recollect asking the opinion of Mr. Smith as to what I was to do. I have no recollection of his advising a consultation with the law officers of the Crown.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—The Registrar-General is de facto Protector of Chinese, although the name has been taken away. I do not remember your saying that you called on me in my official capacity as Protector of Chinese. I do not recollect saying at the very first, 'This is a case for a criminal prosecution.' As you were leaving the office I said, 'Mr. Ward will call on me to-morrow' and 11 o'clock was fixed. I did not say an officer to enquire after Agnan, nor with regard to the woman, Chop Dollar, said to be in a brothel. I considered that I had done my duty in sending the document to General Gordon. If, afterwards, the Police had asked me to make enquiries, I should have done so. I leave the matter now in your hands. I have nothing more to do with it.

Mr. Ward—Did I show any animus towards Minihinet?—I cannot say that you did. Was I anxious that you should deal with it once?—You seemed to be indifferent. Did I look like a conspirator?—I cannot say.

Mr. Francis—Perhaps you never saw a live conspirator.

Major-General Gordon—I am Acting Captain Superintendent of Police. I got the document (containing the information) on the 13th inst. September. I saw Mr. Mitchell-Innes. I had no personal communication with Mr. Smith; I had with Mr. Ward. I went to the Telegraph Office and not finding Mr. Ward I asked him to call. He called. I showed him the document and asked him if he would swear an information. I asked him to swear to the statement. He said 'Yes.' He said 'I would swear as to my truth.' He said 'Yes.' I took him to Mr. Arthur's office and said he was going to swear an information. Mr. Arthur took down his statement in writing. Mr. Arthur asked him if he would charge the man, using the words 'I charge.' He hesitated about charging, and said he did not like to prosecute. He was only giving information. I told him the police would prosecute. I was taking it up on behalf of the public. Mr. Arthur explained that the words 'I charge' were necessary, as without those the magistrate would probably decline to give a warrant. Mr. Ward then formally committed the case to the police, and Mr. Ward was willing to call by the information.

I did not tell him that I had found from enquiries there was a good deal of truth in the statement, and I do not think I expressed an opinion as to the bona fides of the charge. At that time I had received no information. I had confidence in a statement made by Mr. Mitchell-Innes and Mr. Ward. That is I expected they had satisfactory proof to back up their allegations.

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Hon. S. Brown said—I am Surveyor-General of the Colony of Hongkong. I am acquainted with the work. It began about the 17th October and is still in process. The last witness in the case for the work. He has to build a retaining wall to divide the Hospital ground from a lot on Queen's Road below. The work is under the supervision of the P. W. D. and has to be done to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General with that object in view. There were no special instructions, only the general instruction that he was to see the work carried out according to contract. He had several other works in hand at the same time and he was supposed to visit the place occasionally. The two foremen who have given evidence are the men under him, and he has full control over them, subject to me. They are bound to carry out the orders that he gives. I am myself personally acquainted with the site of the excavation, but I have not mixed myself up in any way with the progress of the work. Up to the day of the accident, I had not even seen it. Since then, I have been to the place a visit. I have seen the place where earth was deposited. I consider it a suitable place for depositing a certain quantity of earth but not to the extent to which it was done. The deposit of the earth formed part of the contract. It was the duty of Mr. Chatham to stop the deposit if the work there was becoming dangerous. In his absence it would have been one of the other two foremen, whoever happened to be in charge. Having seen the place, I am of opinion that the accident was caused by the earth placed against the wall, which was not strong enough to resist the pressure of the earth. I do not consider that any one is to blame in my department for what has occurred. I considered that the whole blame attaches to the contractor according to his contract. The place on which the earth was deposited was Government ground. If orders were given to the contractor to deposit earth and he continued to do it, it would then have been the duty of the overseer to have reported the matter to his superior. If the neglect still continued, the superior should have reported to the Surveyor-General, the superior in this case being Mr. Chatham. He never did report to me. I heard nothing of it before the accident. Mr. Chatham had been at the site on the Monday before the accident, and after that he was laid up.

Hu Ashui, called, states—I had eighty odd earth carriers all carrying earth and stones. They commenced work at 6 a.m. and left off at 8 p.m.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added that they considered that the officials in charge of the work were to blame in allowing so much earth to be placed against the wall.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

THE PACKING OF INDIAN COTTON. London, 27th October.—Report of the Special Committee of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association on the false packing of Indian cotton, recommends a thorough examination of Indian cotton, thus involving the opening of three per cent of the bales, and bringing in arbitration on the quality of the samples drawn from the bales. The report also recommends the extension of the time for making claims to twelve months and the empowering of arbiters to award a penalty not exceeding one farthing per pound.

THE MAGAZINE RIFLE. London, 27th October.—The magazine rifle has only been withdrawn because the troops who are engaged in operations in India, where the troops will retain their Martini-Heary rifles, pending the settlement of the question regarding the ammunition for the magazine rifle.

LADY LORESBURY'S HEALTH. London, 28th October.—Lady Loresbury's condition is improving.

NEW YORK, 27th October.—A fire has taken place at Mobile in which eight thousand bales of cotton were burnt, besides several warehouses and mills.

A CONTRADICTION. London, 28th October.—A report which reached London concerning an attack made by Mahdists on the British Expeditionary force in Africa.

THE DISTURBANCES AT TIENTSIN. Berne, 28th October.—Fresh excesses have taken place at Tientsin, and the Government have despatched another battalion of troops there to maintain order. Disturbances have also taken place at Fribourg.

BERNE, 29th October.—The disturbances at Tientsin and Fribourg are purely local and have arisen owing to conflicts between the Radical and the Clerical Party. It is not considered likely that the affair will assume serious proportions.

THE PRICE OF SILVER. Washington, 28th October.—The Director of the Mint here announces the decline in the price of silver to the large extent of the metal held in New York, and the almost total cessation of the demand for export, combined with the large amount imported from foreign countries. He adds that not an ounce of silver has been shipped from San Francisco to the East since last May.

THE CROAK ELECTIONS. Athens, 28th October.—The Ministry of M. Trikoupi has been defeated by a large majority in the general election which has just taken place.

ATHENS, 28th October.—M. Trikoupi has resigned and M. Delyannis has been named by the King to form a new Ministry.

MR. BAIRDON IN IRELAND. London, 28th October.—Mr. Bairdon is at present visiting the poorest districts of the county Mayo, and has been most cordially received by the priests and the peasantry.

London, 31st October.—Mr. Leonard Courtney, Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, has just returned from a tour in Ireland. He approves of Mr. Bairdon's policy generally, but says that the Tipperary trial is a mistake, and he advises the Government to drop it.

THE DOCKERS. London, 31st October.—The dockers' extensive scheme as set forth by the Victoria and Albert Dock's last week.

MURDER IN IRELAND. London, 30th October.—Advice from Ireland states that a gang of moonlighters yesterday fired on the house of a yeoman farmer at Ennis, and that the farmer's daughter, who was in bed asleep at the time, was killed by one of the shots.

ZANBAR, 28th October.—Admiral Sir Edward Fremantle has landed a force of one thousand men and advanced on Vitt to punish the murderers of the Germans. Three blue-jackets have been wounded in a skirmish with the enemy and a general engagement with the Sultan's forces is expected.

ZANBAR, 30th October.—Vitt was stormed by Admiral Fremantle's forces on Monday morning and many of the enemy were killed; only a few of the attacking forces were wounded.

THE MYSTICAL COMMAND. London, 28th October.—Major General Lord William Seymour succeeds General Lord in Egypt.

MR. GLADSTONE IN DUNDÉE. London, 30th October.—Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Dundee where he has received the freedom of the city. The last witness in the case for the work. He has to build a retaining wall to divide the Hospital ground from a lot on Queen's Road below. The work is under the supervision of the P. W. D. and has to be done to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General with that object in view. There were no special instructions, only the general instruction that he was to see the work carried out according to contract. He had several other works in hand at the same time and he was supposed to visit the place occasionally. The two foremen who have given evidence are the men under him, and he has full control over them, subject to me. They are bound to carry out the orders that he gives. I am myself personally acquainted with the site of the excavation, but I have not mixed myself up in any way with the progress of the work. Up to the day of the accident, I had not even seen it. Since then, I have been to the place a visit. I have seen the place where earth was deposited. I consider it a suitable place for depositing a certain quantity of earth but not to the extent to which it was done. The deposit of the earth formed part of the contract. It was the duty of Mr. Chatham to stop the deposit if the work there was becoming dangerous. In his absence it would have been one of the other two foremen, whoever happened to be in charge. Having seen the place, I am of opinion that the accident was caused by the earth placed against the wall, which was not strong enough to resist the pressure of the earth. I do not consider that any one is to blame in my department for what has occurred. I considered that the whole blame attaches to the contractor according to his contract. The place on which the earth was deposited was Government ground. If orders were given to the contractor to deposit earth and he continued to do it, it would then have been the duty of the overseer to have reported the matter to his superior. If the neglect still continued, the superior should have reported to the Surveyor-General, the superior in this case being Mr. Chatham. He never did report to me. I

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA
COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUE
PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA
MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA

AYRE AN.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th November
1890, at Noon, the Company
Steamship *NATAL*, Commandant BRETT
with **MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES**
and **CARGO**, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered
in London as well as for Marseilles, and
accepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted
at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until

Goods will be received on board until 1 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. the 10th November, 1890. (Parcels are to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further regulations apply at

G. DE CHAMPEAUX
Agent.
Hongkong, November 7, 1890.

NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID.

BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP
BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERIC
PORTS.

**THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.**

*N.B.—Cargoes can be taken on through the
of Loading for the principal places
RUSSIA.*

ON SUNDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1890, at 11 a.m., the Company's S.S. **BRAUNSCHEWIG**, Capt. A. MEYER, with **MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES** and **CARGO**, will leave this port as above calling at **GENOA**.

Shipping Orders will be granted Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until p.m. on the 22nd November. (Packets are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agent's Office). Contents of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co
Agents.
Hongkong, October 27, 1880.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO
ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLE

BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND AUSTRALIA.

**N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through
of Loading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLE,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.
SPECIES ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH**

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-
CLYDE, Capt. J. L. PARVITT, R.N.R.,
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this for LONDON via BOMBAY
and SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY,
OCT. 24.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.

For further Particulars regarding **FREIGHT and PASSAGE**, apply to **PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.**

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the company's Back Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for MARSEILLES.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hankow, November 17, 1890

Not Responsible for Debts
*Neither the Captain, the Agents
Owners will be Responsible
any Debt contracted by the Officers*

Creer of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
 ADAM W. SRIES, American barque, (A. D. Field, —Order.
 DOBOWNY, British barque, Capt. A. C. —Gibb, Livingston & Co.

JAPAN, Peruvian barque, Capt. Mariano Yaula.—Gonsalves & Co.
St. NICHOLAS, American ship, Cap. F. Carter.—Douglas, Leprank & Co.

[illegible]

WHAMPOA.

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